

## CLAIMS

5            1. A method of registration in a telecommunications system by a mobile station, which system comprises a home location register (HLR) for maintaining subscriber data and supports a first network, such as GSM, and a second network, such as GPRS;

10            the method comprising the steps of: maintaining the mobile subscriber data in the home location register (HLR), and sending, from another network element, a message (2-6a, 4-3) to the home location register (HLR) for requesting the mobile subscriber data;

15            characterized in that

20            the home location register (HLR) maintains an access parameter (PARAM) which indicates whether the mobile subscriber is entitled to use the first network, the second network or both networks;

25            in response to said message for requesting the subscriber data, the home location register sends the mobile subscriber data and also said access parameter;

30            the network element that requested the mobile subscriber data uses said access parameter for restricting the access of the mobile subscriber only to the first network or to the second network.

35            2. A method of registration in a telecommunications system by a mobile station, which system comprises a home location register (HLR) for maintaining subscriber data and supports a first network, such as GSM, and a second network, such as GPRS;

40            the method comprising storing mobile subscriber data in the memory of a mobile station, preferably in its SIM card;

45            characterized in that

50            an access parameter (PARAM) indicating whether the mobile subscriber is entitled to use the first network, the second network or both networks is also stored in the memory of the mobile station;

55            the mobile station uses said access parameter to restrict the access of the mobile subscriber only to the first and/or the second network.

60            3. A method according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the mobile subscriber's access can be restricted only to one network even though a short message service had been defined for the mobile subscriber.

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4. A method according to claim 1 or 3, characterized in that the network element that requested the mobile subscriber data uses said access parameter to prevent location updating (2-7) in a network which the mobile subscriber is not entitled to use.

5 5. A method according to claim 2 or 3, characterized in that the mobile station independently decides not to send an attach request (2-1) in a network which the mobile subscriber is not entitled to use.

10 6. A method according to claim 1, 3 or 4, characterized in that the telecommunications system comprises a visitor location register (VLR) known per se; and

when a mobile station which is in the area of the visitor location register receives a call or a short message and the visitor location does not have data of the mobile subscriber in question, said access parameter (PARAM) is used for restricting paging (4-9) of the mobile station only to a network which the mobile subscriber is entitled to use.

15 7. A method according to any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the first network is a circuit-switched network, such as GSM/DCS, and the second network is a packet-switched network, such as GPRS.

20 8. A data structure which comprises mobile subscriber data in a telecommunications system which supports a first and a second network;

characterized in that the data structure also comprises an access parameter (PARAM) which indicates whether the mobile subscriber is entitled to use the first network, the second network or both networks.

25 9. A data structure according to claim 8, characterized in that it is located in the home location register (HLR) of the telecommunications system.

10. A data structure according to claim 8, characterized in that it is located in the memory of the mobile station, preferably in its SIM card.

30 11. A data structure according to any one of claims 8 to 10, characterized in that the first network is a circuit-switched network, such as GSM/DCS, and the second network is a packet-switched network, such as GPRS.

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